## THE NEW FOOTBALL RULES. A VALE EXPERTS OPINION OF WHAT THEIR EFFECT WILL BE.

The Unworthy Practice of Dribbling-Give a Man a Show at a Punt-out-A Doubtful Change-The Rules to Prevent Singging.

By all odds the most prominent man among the lovers and players of football is Mr.
Walter Chauncey Camp, who graduated from
Yale a few years ago. During his college
course he was the terror of Harvard and
Princeton, not only in football, but base ball as well, for he was a good short stop and a heavy batter. In football, however, he really distin-guished himself. He is generally credited with having made the intercollegiate game what it is, and his spirit and methods still characterize the play of the boys at New Haven. Up to the present day the rules under which intercollegimuch the result of his own study and effort; but he is inclined to disavow any responsibility for the changes recently made at the meeting of the association, and to doubt the advisability of most of them. One or two of the changes will make a radical difference in the manner of the game, and Mr. Camp appears to think that progress is being made in the wrong direction. From the beginning of his activity in college football, that is to say, since ten years ago, he has advocated steadily a policy with regard to the game, and has introduced many an innovation in order to effect the object of his theories. What these are can best be told as he expressed them. He is at present in the employ of a clock concern in this city, but he maintains his interest in college sports and on occasion indulges in them in the capacity of

referee, or advisor to his successors in Yale. "Some of the changes in the rules," he said. "are good and will be to the decided benefit of the game; as to some of the others, I confess that I cannot see what they are driving at. The rule that prohibits dribbling is certainly good; it should have been made long ago. So is the one allowing a goal if the ball is sent over the posts instead of between them."



"Before going further will you please explain what dribbling is?"

"It is a term to signify a false try for a goal. When a touchdown has been scored, as you understand, the side scoring it is privileged to try to kick a goal, and the method of procedure is this: A mark is made on the goal line at a point exactly opposite to the spot where the touchdown was made. Walking on a line at right angles to the goal line from this mark the player may bring the ball as far into the field as he chooses, and from that point where he stops may try to kick a goal. The ordinary way is for a good kicker to kick the ball from the hand of one of his comrados, who lies for this purpose flat on the ground, holding the hall just off the field. The rule is that the ball is in play when it has touched the ground, and therefore, to allow for time and deliberation essential to a good kick, the ball is held in the hand. Now, then, you can see readily that if a touchdown is scored at a considerable distance from the goal posts it might be wholly useless to try for a goal. Under the old rule, whereby the ball to score a goal must go between the posts, the further one gets to the space through which the ball must be sent. From this arrose dribbling, and I think Yale must be credited with inventing it. We concluded to try it if occasion arose in a game with one of the smaller colleges. The occasion came, and this is what we did. A touchdown having been scored away at the side of the field, instead of trying to score a goal the ball was kicked gently so that it rolled only a little way to be still in reach of our side before the other side could get at it. The scheme succeeded, our rushers got the ball again, and in a moment forced another touchdown. This time when the ball into the middle of the field. Bo we tried the dribble again and succeeded again in keeping the ball into the middle of the field. Bo we tried the dribble again and succeeded again in keeping the ball



in our possession. I think we kept that something like twenty times, scoring touchdowns all the time, and at last got the ball directly in front of the goal and kicked it over. As every touchdown counted a certain number of points in the game, we gave the other side one of the worst defeats on record. But to me a victory secured in that way was not satisfactory, for it was no sure test of the relative strengths of the two teams. My idea of the game is that it should be more open; that is, should be more a contest of kicking, with as little of block playing in it as possible. This idea was at the bottom of every modification I advocated in the playing rules while I was connected with the Yale team. Now the prohibition of the dribble is a step in the right direction. After a touchdown has been made a goal will be tried for, and in case it fails or succeeds either the ball will be returned to the middle of the field, according to the rules of the game, and the side that secured the touchdown will have to prove by making another under like condition that it was not through luck or the misfortune of their adversaries, and the losing side will have the opportunity to recover from what may have been bad luck.

"Another desirable change in the rules is that which requires the opposing side to keep at loast ten feet away from the man who is endeavoring to play a punt-out. A punt-out is made in that rather indefinite and remote space the player can give the ball a punt kick under limitations described in the rules, and if it is caught before reaching the ground by one of his own side, a try for scal may be made from that spot. The object of the opposing side is to prevent him from kicking at all. The distinction between a nunt and other kinds of kicks is this: A punt is made by letting the ball drop that small a punt side so the provent him from kicking at all. The distinction between a nunt and other kinds of kicks is this: A punt is made by kicking the ball drop in the lands of a prostrate player in the manner I spoke



"But the most important change, if I understand it, is in the rule that compels a side having the bail down to force it forward five yards in three successive downs, or carry it back twenty, or surrender the ball to the other side. It seems to me an extreme rule, and one that is liable to prove ineffective. It is easy to see that a side that resorts to the earrying back of the ball in order to remin possession of it must soon have it clear neroes the field near their own goad, an end wholly undesirable. I surpasse the object of the rule is still further to prevent the block game, and it brings to my mind a curious fact in the listory of football regulations. The block game has been cultivated to such a high degree that other features of football were almost disappearing. Any well-disciplined team having possession of the ball could keep the game at a practical stand-

might be. It was evident to nearly all the members of the association that a change was desirable, and the problem was how to effect it. Presently I suggested that a side that had had the ball down three times without making an advance of at least five yards must carry it back ten yards or surrender the ball to the other side. There was not a man who heard the suggestion that did not laugh at it. It was called all manner of things, absurd, impossible, impracticable, not to be thought of, and the like. But the day came after patient argument when the modification was adopted just as I had proposed it, and here they are now seeking to carry it to the extreme. It is impossible to tell beforehand how this rule will operate."

now seeking to carry it to the extreme. It is impossible to tell beforehand how this rule will operate."

"Will it not be likely to effect what you desire, a more open game? Will it not absolutely prevent the block game, inasmuch as a side will more often be willing to surrender the ball to their opponents than retreat twenty yards?"

"Suppose a side surrendered the ball rather than take it back twenty yards; the other side if anywhere near as skilful would presently repeat the operation and the game would be as thoroughly blocked as it was under the old rules. It doesn't matter which side has the ball if both pursue the blocking game. So I cannot free myself from doubt as to the efficacy of the change in this rule. Perhaps I do not comprehend fully its purpose. It seems to me to involve possibly some radical changes in the playing of the game. As for the other modifications adopted by the Convention, I do not think that any of them will make the game any different in the eyes of the spectator, but they will help the referree in keeping the sport free from certain objectionable features that sometimes will creep in In spite of good discipline and the best intentions."



Mr. Camp was referring, of course, to slugging. This feature of play is most likely to occur in the scrimmage that accompanies a snap back is that play that follows after a ball has been declared down. Suppose a player is running and is tackled by one of the other side. If the tackler can prevent the man from running he has to cry. "Held!" and then the man with the ball instead of the other side. If the tackler can prevent the man from running he has to cry. "Held!" and then the man with the ball instead of the other side. If the ball instead of the other side is given to the Captain for a snap back. The men line un facing each other on a line drawn from the ball that intersects the boundary line at right angles. The ball is set in motion generally by the Captain, though it may be any other player, who holds it to the ground with his foot and hand. While waiting for the ball toget into play again, the men on the opposing sides are supposed to let one another alone, but it rarely happens that they do not indulge in some more or less energetic wrestling, the idea of each man being to prevent his adversary from coming anywhere near the ball when it is set in motion. And the wrestling that the men in their excitement get into sometimes degenerates into blows. But this is rare, and oftentimes what appears to be slugging from the point of view of the spectator is nothing more than light sparring that hurts and oftends none of those directly concerned in it. Nevertheless, as slugging doos disgrace a game now and then, the Football Convention endeavored to so amend the rules that it should be wholly prevented. The Convention hopes to put a check upon it by amending rule 16. As at present constructed the rule reads as follows:

In every match there shall be one referce, and he absolute. The same referce shall officiate at all championship matches.



It is proposed to strengthen the referee's power to compel obedience to the rules by adding to this rule a definition in detail of what "absolute" means. The Convention adjourned without being able to come to a decision on the matter, but it will undoubtedly be satisfactorily cleared up when the next meeting is held. Another case in which slucking is likely to occur is the "fair." In this case the ball, having gone over the boundary into that part of the surrounding territory where it is known as being in "touch." is brought back to the boundary and put into play. One of the men on whose side the ball was put down in touch holds it, and with his foot on the boundary line throws it into the fleid at right angles to the boundary. While waiting for him to do this the men of each side line up before one another in front of him. Then the same sparring and wrestling, and in some cases slugging, occur again. There is sometimes a temptation in a very exciting game to slug when an opponent to the ball. In this again. There is sometimes a temptation in a very exciting game to slug when an opponent tackles a running man with the ball. In this case it is the object of the runner to pass the ball back to one of his own side who should be following, but the roughness of a tackle is sometimes too much for a player's temper. It never should be, however.

PHOTOGRAPHING A NAVAJO BABY. Perhaps It Has Been Done, but This Par-

I had often longed for a good picture of a Navajo baby in its native plains, and here was an opportunity not to be lost. So, stepping a few feet out of the way, in an instant I had my instrument in position, focused on the path, and, with instantaneous snap ready, I stood quietly for my subject to pass. On he toddled, until he came within about 30 feet of me, when he suddenly stopped, and, to my surprise, seemed to fully take in the situation. At this stage, I feel quite sure that one of our babies, especially at this tender age, would have began to cry, and more than likely retraced its stops to the hut from whence it had issued. Not so, however, this lufant Navajo; and mark the difference. He steadily watched my every movement, and was evidently determined to rouch the lower but. Very cautiously leaving the path on the side furthest from me, he was, in the next instant, helitad one of the same bruskes, which was something over a foot taller than the baby. From this position he pecred through the leafless twigs at me, to see what I would do about it. A futtle annoyed at this turn in affairs, I threw the foeusing cloth over my head, and turned the instrument on him. Taking advantage of this temporary concealment of my head, he ran, thoroughly baby fashion, to the next lower brush, a distance of some ten feet, where, hiding as before, he crouched down and stared at me like a young lynx through the twigs. He now looked for all the world the young Indian cub at bay, with all the native instincts of his ancestors on the alert, and making use of all the strategy his baby mind could muster.

If was a wonderfully interesting picture to study; but, fearing that I would lose a nermanent with the view of taking a mach nearer position, when again facing the brush where I had last seen the baby, it was, to my great surprise, not there, but had scampered to the next lower one, in the direction of the hut for which it was bound. A full grown back of the tribe could not have possibly managed this last movement any better. As ticular Artist Didn't Do It. From Nature. I had often longed for a good picture of a

From Texas Siftinos.

Little Sammy Peturby went to church last sanday and did not behave himself as decorosity as he should have done. His father, who is an Austin editor, rebuised him for his levily, but the little fellow inside that he listened to everything the preacher said. "Then Sammy, I suppose you remember the text?" "Of course I remember the text I don't remember the words pa, but I know pretty near what it was." "What was it, then I" "If a man smite you on the right cheek, smite him on If a man smite you on the right cheek, smite him or

ANOTHER GREAT BRIDGE.

THE EAST RIVER TO BE SPANNED AT BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Dr. Rainey's Comprehensive Plan, the Carry-ing Ont of Which Seems to be Almost Cer-tainly Assured—What Such a Plan Means. A second bridge across the East River, riveting Long Island to Manhattan Island, is as nearly a certainty as any enterprise not actually completed can be. It would be a certainty in the near future even were it not already au-thorized and all the preliminary legislation secured, as any one will be bound to admit who will take the trouble to observe the immense traffic of the existing bridge and its inability

to dispose of much more, The New York and Long Island Bridge Company was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature of 1867 to build a bridge from New York to Long Island, crossing the East River at Blackwell's Island. The act specified that the New York terminus of the bridge might be located anywhere between East Fiftieth and East Ninety-second streets. A company was duly organized under this act to build the bridge, and has ever since maintained its corporate existence, though its personnel has changed from time to time. Several amendments have been made to the original act at different times, thus giving it full legislative recognition and maintaining its vitality. The last amendment was made by the Legislature of 1885, which extended the western approach of the bridge to the Grand Central station This was a most important amendment, as it



renders possible the concentration of great corporate interests in the work, and gives to the embryo structure an assurance of vast patronage. In addition to this, Congress early in March last, passed a bill authorizing the construction of the bridge over the naviga-ble waters of the East River, according to plans submitted by Dr. Thomas Rainey and bearing the approval of the United States engineers. THE SUN has taken some pains to investigate this enterprise and ascertain its present status and prospects, and prints with this an outline sketch of that part of the structure spanning the river, to which it adds the following explanation of the plans: The western, or New York, approach to the

bridge will start from the track of the New

will be a connecting link between the entire railroad system of Long Island and the extensive systems radiating from the Grand Central Dep 4. The present Brooklyn bridge was designed to accommodate merely the focal trained between the older of the contrained between the older of the contrained of the trained of the trained of the contrained of the trained of the t

THE BRIDGE.

York and Harlem Railroad, on grade. Its railroad will connect with the Harlem road by curves both to the north and south, thus giving immediate connection with all the systems of allroads using that track. From that point the structure will approach the river by an easy up grade, somewhere between Sixty-second and Sixty-eighth streets, and keeping a straight line at right angles with the river, will cross Blackwell's Island. On the eastern, or Long Island, side of the river the structure will extend in a straight line to the easterly boundary of Long Island City, a distance of about a mile and three-quarters from the river, terminating near Winfield and Woodside, where it will strike the ordinary grade of the surface. The New York approach will pass over the Second and Third avenue elevated railroads, between which a commodious staavenue, 100 feet in width, arranged for passen-

gers and trains above and cargo and elevators beneath. This station will be located over private property, and will occupy one-half of a block. It will serve for the accommodation of trains of the Long Island railroads and of all other railroads that may wish to transfer passengers or freight. The elevated railroads will build curved connections into this station and run their trains alongside the station platforms, across which passengers will be transferred to and from the bridge in Long Island City trains and the city line and another at a point 6,000 feet from the river. From the latter point a tributary railroad has been projected to run west of Calvary Cemetery, crossing Newtown Creek and following near the shore through Greenpoint and Williamsburgh to the navy yard, terminating within half a mile of the Brookyn City Hall. This road will pass mear to the great sugar houses and large man atactories of Williamsburgh, and will have four stations for passengers and freight and course this property of the stations for passengers and freight and course the project of the string and the result of this city. Three-lifts of this tributary road will be elevated like the elevated roads of this city, and the other two fifts will run on the surface grade.

On the bridge proper there will also be a turnout and station on Blackwell's Island for like accommodation of traffic to and from this solitate representations to admirably located as to the cantilever principle, cressing the entire wilth of either elaunted without offering any obstruction to navigation. The United States engineers who examined the plans before their approval by Congress reported that the bridge would "in no way obstruct, impair, or insuriously modify the maxigation of the East kilver." Blackwell's Island, midway of the crossing. Unrushing opportunity for support at that point, renders the engineering problem mick in least the surface grade at both extremities. It had sone the provided with a double-track relitroad throughout, landing at the surface

awaiting its erection. These demands supplied and the channel of communication opened, the population will rush in and fill the waste places like an avalanche. The inhabitants of Long Island, present or prospective, will not be satisfied until they can ride racidly and conveniently into the very centre of New York, as they may by this bridge when built, without being subjected as now, to the delays incident to changing the vehicle of transportation and completing the journey by devious routes and slow-going conveyances.

"This city itself also demands the bridge, if for no other reason than the escape it will afford from the noisome tenement house life to which so many of our artisans and laborers are now forced to submit. And, while the more intelligent of our work people and intermediaries cannot and will not live in these rat holes and training dens of vice, disease, want, and degradation, there are large numbers of our cosmopolitan population who thrive in them, and produce the hideous monsters which society cages in the penitentiaries at so heavy a cost. But now the honest, industrious laboring people cannot possibly fiee from the city and yet labor in it. If they cross the Brooklyn bridge or the great ferries, they must go by slow transit five miles through the crowded city of Brooklyn to reach an open country, already occupied by the 'well fixed.' It is five miles by boat to Staten Island, and beyond the shore landing on that island several other miles must be travelled by rail to find a cheap home. In New Jersey, after the North River is crossed, the toil-worn home seeker must travel nine miles across the sait marshes to find then only other cities which must be passed to reach the desired economical resting place. Up the North River is crossed and free, open, high, healthy Long Island is reached, that the poor man's land is found, a place of refuge from tenement house life, quickly, easily, cheanly accessible—time, by the new bridge, ten minuted for the accommodation of 50,000 daily traveliers to and f

HIS POETIC APPEAL SAVED HIM. A Police Court Rhymster in Kansas City Escapes Full Justice,

Billy Jones, the street poet, arrested by Officer Parker on Wednesday evening, and who appears to have given himself up to habitual drankenness and rhyning, was called before the Recorder yesterday norning. When his name was called the itingrant rhymester had scarcely sufficiently recovered from his drunkenness to stand erect, but supporting himself on the railing running about the bar, he said to Judge Maybury:

Billy Jones is not my name,
But it's a good frish name,
No I've adopted it just the same—
Tim dead game.

Which surprised the Judge considerably, and From the Kansas City Times.

Which surprised the Judge considerably, and he had not sufficiently recovered to check the drunk-worn prisoner's rhythmic flow of thought when "Billy Jones" resumed: Your purpose all sublime, In now to assess a time-

"Fined \$10.50 and costs," vehomently inter-rupted Judge Maybury, but his heart was evi-dently touched to some extent by the next couplets from "Billy Jones: I was celebrating St. Patrick's Day, For it was it far away. I guess I did get too gay. When an officer held me at bay, But the fine I cannot pay. So won't you remit it any way, And pay attention to my lay, Say !

Justice Maybury could not control the laughter which followed, and said: "I will remit your fine and release you on payment of costs if you will solemnly promise to quit drinking just long enough to learn how horrible it is to perpetrate such rhymes and do no more of it. The inebriate poet drew \$1.50 from his pecket, carefully counted it out on the clerk's desk, and, looking at Judge Maybury said: "I will be still." "Hopeless case," groaned the Judge, as Andrew J. Willington, a plain drunk, with more truth than poetry, pleaded guilty and was dismissed because it was St. Patrick's Day.

An Important Question. Some of the east side atreet cars carry the sign. "This car will not stop while passing the bridge." Quie says this is important and true, but should be supplemented by the information that the car will not pass the bridge while steeping.

THE PRESIDENT'S EXERCISE. WORK IN THE GYMNASIUM WITH THE

Big Beginnings Which Promise Small End-ings-Fat Can't Last Under This Sort of Thing, Even if the Secretary Can.

EFER FAITHFUL DANIEL.

From the Chicago Berald. WASHINGTON, April 1.-President Cleveland, atting under the advice of his physician, has had fitted up in the White House stables a private gymnasium. Here the President takes daily exercise. Some such course as this was absolutely essential, the physician said, to the preservation of the President's health, and, perhaps, of his life. The President is a large, fleshy man, and his indoor confinement and arduous labors have greatly affected his vitali-ty and subjected him to the dangers of apoplexy, bursting blood vessels, and pneumonia When the gymnasium was first suggested the President's opposition was most strenu ous, but when the refusal of the Democratic party to nominate Tilden on account of his infirmities was pointed out to him Mr. Cleveland at once yielded, and gave orders that the gymnasium should be made ready without delay.



This was done, and the President began his course of training with the eagerness and thoroughness that have marked his whole career. Dan Lamont, of course, was chief trainer, rubber, handkerchief provider, helper, and bottle holder. The President first tackled the ring swing, and got along very nicely with Dan's help. This exercise the President enjoyed very much,

This exercise the President enjoyed very much, but Secretary Lamont afterward declared that his muscle was developed much more rapidly than the President's. With the agile and faithful Daniel for pusher, the President had only plain and easy sailing on the swing, and was so much exhiberated by the movement that when he walked between the parallel bars his face was wreathed with smiles of self-satisfaction and confidence. But when he placed his hands upon the bars and sought to raise his body the smiles vanished, perspiration began to pour from his tissue, and a rheumatic pain doubled his right leg and produced some queer angles in the outline of his figure. Daniel was half-crazed with fear, and, standing at a safe distance, tore his hair in anxiety, and called out to the President to beware the blood

was half-crazed with fear, and, standing at a safe distance, tore his hair in anxiety, and called out to the President to beware the blood vessels and desist.

"I could turn myself clear over on them things," said the President, letting himself down and feeling tenderly of his right leg. "if I wasn't afraid the bars would break. I don't believe they'll hold me—not till I have worked off some of the superfluous flesh."



Dan suggested that the President try some-thin easier, and the horizontal bar was next visited. After much wriggling of toes and by dint of much pushing by Dan on the pole, the President succeeded in reaching a horizontal position. "Hold on tight and go clean over," sung out

"Hold on tight and go clean over," sung out Daniel.

The President endeavored to do so, but utterly failed, falling back to a perpendicular as soon as his secretary took the push pole away. Three times the effort was made, but without success. Wriggling and twisting and the faithful Dan's pushing could carry him no further than a bare horizontal, and on the last trial the President's hands slipped, and he fell to the floor. But for the fortunate presence of the ever convenient Dan it is likely that the President would have received bodily injury. As it turned out he



was unburt. Dan was not so fortunate. As soon as he could crawl from underneath the Chief Executive he held an inquest on himself, and discovered several contusions on his body and limbs. But the President's fidus Achales heroleally declared his willingness to proceed with the exercises.

"I am yours to serve as long as there is a whole hone left in my body," he exciaimed.

"No, Dan'l" the President responded, "we've had enough for to-day. Your life is invaluable to me, and I could not think of endangering it further. To-morrow, perhaps, we'll try again, And in the meantime," the President added, rubbing that portion of his body where the end of the secretary spush-pole had been planted, "see if you can't find a stick with a bigger and softer end. Mebbe you can get a pillow to tie on the end of a hoe."

Next day the President returned to the attack, determined to conquer the horizontal bar or perish. This time, with the effective assistance of the new push-pole, he succeeded in getting clear over the bar. Emboldened by success, he finally let go with his hands and hung only by his feet. Daniel stranding at that saie distance which experience had shown him to be the toesition of wisdom, holding a hox of corn saive. The President was very proud of this feat, and smilingly asked Dan if he thought he could get an engagement in a circus, if worse should come to worse. Daniel was also delighted with this display of his chief's aglity and strength. But their pleasure was only for a moment. Consternation soon selzed them. When the President ried to climb to the top of the bar he found that his fast-waning strength was ineffectual. Dan bravely seized



them. When the President tried to climb to the top of the bar he found that his fast-waning strength was ineffectual. Dan bravely seized the new push-pole and did his best to help his struggling chief, but without avail.

"A derrick—a derrick lemy kingdom for a derrick," exclaimed the President as best he derrick; exclaimed the President as best he was able, gasping for breath at the same time. But no derrick was available, and no help within reach. The President himself had ordered the symmasium doors locked and all White House employees to keep away from the stable during exercise hours. The situation Young was, indeed, a serious one. If the President

were to fall his neck would surely be broken. If he remained hanging all the blood would rush to his head and burst it wide open.

The heroic secretary was equal to the emergency. Taking a position under the suspended President, he struck an athlete's attitude, and called out:
"Fall on me, sire. I will save you. Your life is more valuable than mine."



But just then the hostler and gardener, who had been surreptificusty viewing the exercises through a convenient knot hole in the wall, broke open the door, and rushed to the rescue, On the third day the parallel and horizonal bars were not to be seen. Trainer Lamont had ordered them taken away. As soon as the President had stripped Dan placed in his hands a pair of dumbbells. "Now, this is something like it." said the President. "I feel like a prize fighter this morning, Dan. This exercise is doing me good, and I think wo'll be able to get rid of some of our surplus flesh, won't wo, Dan?" Daniel nodded assent, thinking of the ball degree services on his

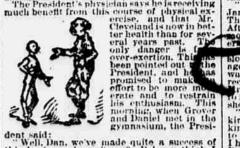
bell raised high in the air by his chief's good left arm.

"That's my veto arm," exclaimed Grover. smilingly. "and it gets there just the same, even if it has a tattoo mark on it."

The private secretary had all confidence in the strength of his chief's arm, but he was, nevertheless, very glad when he reached the floor again in safety. He then brought out a pair of Indian clubs, and the President was delighted with them. He grasped them eagerly and began swinging them around as if they were toys. Occasionally the clubs collided with each other, and once one of them hit the President a smart rap behind the ear, but he never winced, and thereafter made the sticks fly faster then ever. Then







dent said:

"Well, Dan, we've made quite a success of this business, haven't we? Dol you think I have reduced my flesh much?

"Yes," replied Dan, rather sadly, "I think we have reduced our flesh immensely."

Bulcide from Lord Brassey's Yacht.

From the Bombay Guzette.

Mr. Frank White, a Bristol gentleman, who had for some time been a member of our staff, having a brother settled in Australia, decided some months since to accept an engagement on the Melloures. Argus. Meantime, the yacht Sunds am arrived from kurractise, and the private secretary of Lord Brassey being indisposed, Mr. White was asked to become secretary temporarily. As the Someam was proceeding to Australia Mr. White slastly availed himself of the other.

In the 2th of February, after vissing fios, ne was in buoyant spirits. He spoke of the bright prospects of the vovage, and sat on deck and asked to be given some mail letters to write, as he had nothing to do. Presently the got up and quietly walked aft, and them, without ultering a word, imped from the stern into the sea. The Sumbann was at that moment going at ten knots an hour with all salider. The man at the helm and out terms was a that moved and the board was lowered and rowed over and over the part of the sea where Mr. White's waterlowed helmst was floating, but no trace of him was seen.

This distressing event took place when the yacht was at some distance from fios. In a coil of ropes on the deck of the sunbeam was found a large packet of letters addressed to lady Brassey. In a coil of ropes on the deck of the sunbeam was found a large packet of letters addressed to lady Brassey. In a brief note he bade fare well to her ladyship, and asked her to forgive him for making his relum for all her kindness to him, and asked her to throw all his things overbeard, stating into he was suits that he could not hear it any longer, that he was suits that he could not hear it any longer, that he was suits that he could not hear it any longer. That he was suits that he could not hear it any longer. That he was suits the first packet of letters and the suits and the signed himself, "Yours most gent fully for the packet of letters and the suits and the signed himself, "Yours most gent full first packet."

The Colonel's Body. Col. Ballby (standing in his customary atti-tude with his vest in Brout of a bar,—Gentlemen, it is perfectly attonishing to what extent personal canvas-ing enters into all kinds of business nowadays. I actually had a chap come into the office to-day to ask me if I had made any provision for the disposition of my body after death.

\$75,000 FOR THE WIDOW

MOSES HOPKINS HEAVILY MULCIED FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

\$225,000 Asked for Chaptin, Disappointment, and Humiliation, \$25,000 for Damage to Health, \$1,000 for a Doctor. REDWOOD CITY, Cal., March 28 .- A suit for breach of promise of marriage, brought by a young widow named Mrs. Harriet A. Moors against Moses Hopkins, a brother of the late millionaire of Pacific Railroad fame, has just

erminated here in the extraordinary verdict for the fair plaintiff of \$75,000 damages. Mrs. Moore sued for \$251,000, classifying and appraising her injuries as follows: Disappointment, chagrin, and humiliation. Damage to health Doctor's bills, Until after the death of his rich brother, Moses Hopkins was a bachelor, who took life easy, and divided his time between Redwood City, San Francisco, New York, Great Barrington, Mass., and Boston. He is a small man physically, with snow-white hair and beard; the latter worn rather long, but neatly trimmed. It is under-

stood that his share of his brother's estate amounted to more than \$2,000,000, and as he is interested in many manufacturing establishments, owns a ranch or two, and has property in the East, the impression out there is that he is worth not much less than \$5,000,000. Mrs. Moore, the plaintiff in this action, is a small and ladylike person, not particularly handsome, but bright, with refined features, a piercing eye, light hair, and a graceful car-riage. Like so many others of the women who have been involved with the mushroom milher fortune, and if she can persuade the higher courts to sustain the verdet just rendered, it will be pretty generally admitted that she has found it.

The present action was begun control to

found it.

The present action was begun early in 1885, but owing to some irregularity it was soon withdrawn, to be again entered in November of the same year. Since that time until this week the case has been postponed on several occasions for various reasons. On the opening of the trial here this week Mrs. Moore, Mr. Hopkins, a crowd of attorneys, and a great many witnesses were present, and as many citizens of Redwood as could squeeze themselves into the Court House did not fail to lend color to the seene.

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receipts for it. One day are the marriage it has hed said to his series of the said to his weak and the first should come to me.

"Finally it was suggested to me by Mr. Hopkins's people that I should go East. Mr. Hopkins's people that I should go East. Mr. Hopkins bought the tickets himself and sent them to me with \$800. I signed a receipt for this as I had for other sums, without reading it. Mrs. Rogers, a lady who was employed as my companion, went with me. We were gone all winter. We returned to California in March. 1885, and as I found myself unable to resume my business I placed my case in the hands of my attorneys.

A good many witnesses were examined to prove the allegation that Moses Hopkins was a frequent visitor at Mrs. Moore's house, and that since his marriage to another woman Mrs. Moore's health had failed, and that she was physically incapable of resuming the bustness which she had abandoned at his request, as she asserts.

When Mr. Hopkins himself was called there was great excitement. He had been in court from the beginning, escupying a seat at one side of the room, and smiling or frewning at the cyidence, accordingly as the spirit moved him. His defence was in brief an emphatic denial of nearly every allegation made by the plaintiff, more especially with reference to the possibility of matrimony. He admitted an acquaintance with her extending over a period of years, but declared that he never promised to marry her, and never had any idea of so doing. As a bar to this action he presented a paper signed by Mrs. Moore, in which the recept of the \$800 mentioned above as having been given to her as she was about to leave for East was acknowledged, in which the recept of the \$800 mentioned above as having been given to her as she was about to leave for East was acknowledged, in which the recept of the \$800 mentioned, above as having been given to her sa she was about to leave for East was acknowledged, in which the recept of the present time.

In explanation of this Mrs. Moore stated that she signed